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FIRE MARSHAL NEWS LETTER



~~INVOLVED WITH~~
~~CRIMINALS~~

CS²

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE

BRAKE
FLUID

WATER

LESTOIL

chemicals
+
intent
=
arson

ALUMINUM

HTH
GASOLINE

IODINE
GLYCERINE

HAIR CREAM

SUGAR

OCTOBER 1977

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NEW STATE FIRE REPORTING SYSTEM

In January 1978, the Fire Marshal Bureau will be implementing a fire reporting system called the 902F. This report will replace the 901 fire report that has been used. There will be a separate form or report used for reporting casualties which is the 902G. A new manual will be provided to each agency or department that is responsible for the fire report. Hopefully, you will find the new manual a valuable tool to assist you in making out the fire reports.

A training program will be conducted throughout the State on these new forms to assist you in the transition to the new reporting system. This office will be contacting each chief or agency that is responsible for reporting fires as to the date, time and place of a training class. We will try and schedule the classes in centralized areas so a representative from surrounding departments or agencies would not have to travel an excessive distance to attend the class.

There will be a list made each time a class is conducted of the departments that should be represented and a roster will be taken at each class by the instructor. If there is some reason your department could not be represented at the scheduled class, please contact this office so we can schedule another training class as soon as possible.

We want to remind you that any training class such as this can be attributed to your 30 hours training that is required each year. This would be a good way to get a couple of hours for the member completing the report and if anyone else in the department is trained to work with the reporting system, the hours can be attributed to his training.

We have several departments in the state that have never reported any incidences to this office. There could be some very valid reasons for this, such as a new chief who is not informed when he takes office that there is a reporting requirement, a new fire department that is not aware of a reporting requirement, no incidences to report, etc.

This reporting system is very necessary as it is one of the few ways we have of pinpointing the problems that need our attention in the State of Montana. The Fire Marshal Bureau is trying to develop fire prevention programs for the many problems we have in Montana, but we need better statistics to enable us to concentrate on the more serious hazards and problems confronting our state.

As we have said, time and time again, this reporting system is for you, not the Fire Marshal Bureau. We would urge you to use the statistics provided on the monthly, semi-annual, and annual printouts to eliminate any problems you have in your community such as chimney fires, malicious false alarms, children with matches, etc. Use them to justify the need for funding for your department for equipment, manpower, etc. The statistics provided on these printouts which come from the 901's that are submitted to this office, if they are accurate, can be invaluable if used properly. For example, if you notice during certain months of the year that you have a high rate of fires from children playing with matches, say during the summer, you can develop a fire prevention program dealing with children and matches and justify it by quoting the statistics from the 901 printouts. This is only an example, there are many, many more and we ask that you make an effort to report all incidences and use the information given to you on the printouts.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS NOT REPORTING TO DATE

The following is a list of fire departments that have not submitted 901 Basic Field Incident Reports for 1977. We are publishing this list in this Newsletter to give you a chance to submit any reports you may have before the 1977 Annual Report is sent out.

We ask that you send in all incident reports for 1977 by JANUARY 5, 1978. In this way, we will be sure to have an accurate number of incidences and, hopefully, a more accurate dollar loss figure for 1977.

The fire departments that have an asterik (*) beside them have not reported in 1976 or 1977. We must again ask that someone in each county notify this office as to whether these departments do in fact exist.

We feel we must remind any departments who are not reporting that there is a State law which requires fire departments to report all fires and the facts on those fires to the Fire Marshal Bureau on a form prescribed by this office (the 901 Form). There is also a monetary penalty involved for not complying with this regulation, however, the Fire Marshal Bureau would not want to cite any fire department for not complying. Therefore, we ask that you do submit all incidences that your fire department responds to. (See R.C.M. 1947, sections 82-1209 and 82-1211 for the regulations)

If you need 901 forms or instruction manuals, please send a request to: State Fire Marshal Bureau, 1409 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601. Also, if you are having problems understanding and/or completing the form, please contact this office.

COUNTY

Beaverhead

- *Jackson VFD
- *Jackson Rural VFD
- Lima VFD
- *Wisdom Rural VFD
- Wise River VFD

Big Horn

- *Crow Agency Fire Dept.
- *Ft. Smith VFD, Hardin, MT
- Yellowtail Project, Bureau
of Reclamation Fire Dept., Hardin, MT

Blaine

- *Chinook VFD
- *Ft. Belknap VFD, Harlem, MT
- Harlem VFD
- *Hogeland VFD
- *Turner VFD

Broadwater

- *Townsend VFD
- *Winston VFD

Carbon

- *Bearcreek VFD
- *Belfry VFD
- *Bridger VFD
- *Clark Fork VFD
- *Edgar VFD
- *Fromberg VFD
- Joilet VFD
- Roberts VFD

Carter

- *Alzada VFD
- *Ekalaka VFD

Cascade

- *Air National Guard Fire Dept.
- *Anaconda Company Fire Dept.
- *Belt Rural VFD
- Belt VFD
- *Cascade Ranch/Farm Rural VFD
- Cascade VFD
- *Malmstrom AFB Fire Dept.
- *Neihart VFD

COUNTY

Cascade (Cont.)

- *Sand Coulee VFD
- *Simms VFD
- *Sun River VFD
- Ulm VFD

Chouteau

- *Big Sandy VFD
- *Carter VFD
- Ft. Benton VFD
- *Geraldine VFD
- *Loma VFD

Custer

- *Ismay VFD

Daniels

- *Daniels County Rural VFD
- *Flaxville VFD
- *Peerless VFD
- *Whitetail VFD

Dawson

- *Richey

Deer Lodge

- *Anaconda Company Fire Dept.
- *Opportunity VFD, Anaconda, MT

Fallon

- *Plevna VFD

Fergus

- *Cheadle Rural VFD, Lewistown, MT
- *Coffee Creek VFD
- *Grassrange VFD
- *Moore VFD
- Roy VFD
- Montana Institute of Bible, Lewistown

Flathead

- *Angel Point VFD, Lakeside, MT
- *Big Mountain Fire District, Whitefish, MT
- *Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, MT
- *Hungry Horse Bureau of Reclamation FD, Hungry Horse, MT
- *Lakeside VFD
- *Martin City VFD
- *Montana State Forest FD, Kalispell, MT

Flathead (Cont.)

- *Olney VFD
- *Flathead County FD, Sheriff's Dept., Kalispell, MT

Gallatin

- *Amsterdam Rural VFD, Manhattan, MT
- Bridger Canyon VFD
- *Fort Ellis VFD, Bozeman, MT
- *Gallatin Gateway VFD
- Manhattan Rural VFD
- *Maudlow VFD, Bozeman, MT
- Pass Creek VFD
- *Rae Fire District
- Sedan Rural VFD
- *Three F Corp. FD, Three Forks, MT
- *Three Forks Rural VFD
- Three Forks VFD
- West Yellowstone VFD
- Willow Creek VFD
- *Gallatin County, Sheriff's Dept., Bozeman

Garfield

- *Jordan VFD

Glacier

- *Babb Rural VFD
- *Blackfeet Agency Fire Dept., Browning
- *East Glacier VFD

Golden Valley

- *Lavina VFD

Hill

- *Inverness VFD
- *Kremlin VFD
- *Rudyard VFD
- St. Joe VFD, Havre, MT
- Wildhorse VFD, Havre, MT
- Bear Paw VFD, Havre, MT
- Havre AFB Fire Dept.
- Rocky Boy Reservation Fire Dept.

Jefferson

- Basin VFD
- *Boulder State Children's Home FD
- *Clancy VFD
- *Jefferson City Community VFD

COUNTY

Judith Basin

Reiser VFD
*Hobson VFD
*Hocasin VFD
*Windham VFD

Lake

*Kicking Horse VFD, Ronan, MT
*Moiese VFD
*Pablo VFD
*Pollins VFD
*St. Ignatius VFD

Lewis & Clark

Brandsve VFD, Helena, MT
*Cannon Ferry VFD, Helena, MT
*Ft. Harrison Fire Dept.
Helena Airport Fire Dept.
*Lakeside VFD
*Maggie Bay VFD, Helena, MT
*Marysville VFD
*Wolf Creek VFD
*York VFD
*Lewis & Clark County Rural FD,
Helena, MT

Lincoln

*J. Neils Lumber Co. Fire Dept.,
Libby, MT
*Rexford VFD
*St. Regis Paper Co. Fire Dept.,
Libby, MT

Madison

Altder VFD
*Er is VFD
*Harrison VFD
*Harrison-Norris-Pony VFD
*Sheridan VFD
*Virginia City VFD

McCone

*Brockway VFD

Meagher

*Martinsdale VFD
*Meagher County Rural FD, WSS, MT
White Sulphur Springs VFD

Mineral

Alberton VFD
Saltese Rural VFD
West End VFD, DeBorgia, MT

Missoula

*Frenchtown VFD
Lolo VFD
*U.S. Plywood Fire Dept., Bonner, MT

Musselshell

Meistone VFD

Park

Cooke City VFD
Emigrant VFD
*Gardiner VFD
*Silvergate VFD
*Wilsall Rural VFD

Petroleum

*Winnett VFD

Phillips

*Dodson VFD
*Malta VFD
*Saco VFD

Pondera

*Dupuyer VFD
*Pondera County VFD, Conrad, MT

Powder River

*Broadus VFD
*Belle Creek VFD

Powell

*Avon VFD
*Deer Lodge VFD
*Ellistown VFD
Galen VFD, Deer Lodge, MT
*Garrison VFD
*Helmville VFD
Ovando VFD
*Racetrack Valley VFD, Deer Lodge, MT
State Prison Fire Dept., Deer Lodge

Prairie

*Cabin Creek VFD
Fallon Rural VFD
*Terry VFD

Ravalli

Darby Rural VFD
Florence VFD
Stevensville VFD
*Etna VFD, Stevensville, MT
*Stevensville Westside Rural VFD

COUNTY

Ravalli (Cont.)

- *3 Mile Volunteer FD, Stevensville, MT
- Sula VFD
- *Victor VFD

Richland

- *Fairview VFD
- *Lambert VFD
- *Savage VFD

Roosevelt

- *Bainville VFD
- *Bainville Rural VFD
- *Brockton VFD
- *Culbertson VFD
- *Froid VFD
- Poplar VFD

Rosebud

- *Ashland VFD
- *Lamedeer VFD
- *St. Labre Mission VFD, Ashland, MT

Sanders

- *Flathead Indian Agency FD, Dixon, MT
- *Noxon VFD
- *Plains VFD
- Trout Creek VFD

Sheridan

- *Antelope VFD
- *Outlook Rural VFD
- *Redstone VFD
- *Westby VFD
- *Westby Rural VFD

Silver Bow

- *Anaconda Company FD, Butte, MT
- Bert Mooney Airport FD, Butte, MT
- *Big Butte VFD, Butte, MT
- *Boulevard VFD, Butte, MT
- *Columbia Gardens VFD, Butte, MT
- *East Butte VFD, Butte, MT
- *East Side VFD, Butte, MT
- Floral Park VFD, Butte, MT
- *Home Atherton VFD, Butte, MT
- *McQueen VFD, Butte, MT
- *Melrose VFD
- *Rocker VFD, Butte, MT
- *Terra Verde Heights VFD, Butte, MT
- Little Basin Creek VFD, Butte, MT

Stillwater

- *Columbus VFD

Teton

- *Dutton VFD
- *Fairfield VFD
- Pendroy VFD

Toole

- *Kevin VFD
- *Sweetgrass VFD

Valley

- *Frazer VFD
- *Ft. Peck VFD
- Glasgow Fire Dept.
- *Glasgow AFB Fire Dept.
- *Hinsdale VFD
- *Nashua VFD
- *Opheim AFB Fire Dept.
- *Opheim VFD
- *Valley County Fire Dept., Glasgow, MT

Wheatland

- *Judith Gap VFD

Yellowstone

- *Billings Heights VFD, Billings, MT
- Custer VFD
- *Huntley VFD
- *Shepherd VFD
- *Worden VFD
- *Yellowstone Boys Ranch FD, Billings
- Yellowstone County, Billings, MT



FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
OCTOBER 9-15, 1977

The following is an excerpt from the INFORMATION which the official bulletin of the Fire Marshal of British Columbia:

Fire Prevention Week is OBSERVED - not celebrated - by the United States and Canada each October, during the Sunday-through-Saturday period that includes October 9.

This date is the anniversary of "The Great Chicago Fire" of 1871 which marked the real start of community effort to *prevent* fires, instead of concentrating only on putting them out.

Now really, how many of you Fire Chiefs have any programs for Fire Prevention Week at all? If you don't, ask yourself why not. Is it because you are pre-occupied with fire suppression work? Are you bored trying to get the same old messages to the public? Or are you just disenchanted with the lack of tangible results?

Can we suggest that if you have been doing this kind of work for so long now that you are losing the enthusiasm, delegate the responsibility of organizing the Fire Prevention Week program to someone - someone in the department who would love the challenge. Who knows what hidden talents you might discover.

What about the same old messages? The messages need *not* be the same old ones - this year why not emphasize the installation of smoke detectors - something positive - a "do it" rather than "don't do it". You and I agree that home fire detection is a good idea, one that could reduce the unnecessarily large number of residential fire deaths. To impart this knowledge to the public is our duty; let's not assume that everybody already knows about smoke detectors. *Selling* this idea to the public will *continue* to be our responsibility even if detector installations are made mandatory; any requirements will probably apply to new dwellings only, although resistance to passing legislation that mandates smoke detectors in *all* buildings is rapidly fading.

So come on Chiefs, the message is simple: *"at least one smoke detector in each part of a residence."* Just get it to the people you protect.

* * *

The Fire Marshal's office added the above excerpt to this Newsletter to emphasize the message we've been trying to put across to you Chiefs for years. Suppression is not the only answer to the fire problem -- prevent them before you have to suppress them.

We hope that all the fire departments in Montana will have some kind of program in the works for Fire Prevention Week and if you haven't made any plans, we hope you will make an effort to put out some kind of fire prevention program to the people in your community.

MONTANA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION MEETING

On September 14, 1977 the Montana Fire Prevention Association held it's bi-annual meeting in Helena.

Bruce Hadella from the Montana Fire Services Training School in Great Falls reported that he had finished the Fire Safety Education Instructors' Manual which will be used as a reference for all teachers from kindergarten to 8th grade. Mr. Hadella will be working with the Elementary Safety Consultant from the Superintendent of Public Schools' office to begin establishing a Grade 1 curriculum.

A School Education Committee was formed at this meeting. The members of this committee are: Bruce Hadella, Montana Fire Services Training, Great Falls; Hilton Odegard, Fire Marshal, Great Falls Fire Department; Matt Kunnary, Fire Marshal, Helena Fire Department; Gene Doty, Fire Marshal, Kalispell Fire Department; and Dick Habequer, Fire Marshal, Havre Fire Department. This committee will be meeting to start designing a Grade 1 fire safety curriculum which will be integrated into the existing school courses on a statewide basis. Hopefully, by next September, several cities will be pilot testing this program.

* * *

MONTANANS TRAVEL FOR FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATION

Lee Lewis, Fire Marshal, Bozeman City Fire Department, and James Macklin, Administrator, Montana Fire Services Training School, Great Falls, recently traveled to Arleigh, Virginia for the Third Annual NFPCA National Public Education Conference which was held there September 19-22, 1977.

They reported that there were approximately 90 individuals from all around the United States in attendance. The various topics that were discussed were; state resource systems, how to evaluate fire prevention programs, workshops on child fire-setters and urban and rural fire education, and how to design fire prevention programs.

To obtain any material on any of the aforementioned topics, write to: National Fire Prevention and Control Administration Public Education Office, P. O. Box 19518, Washington, D.C. 20036. If you are having problems getting a fire prevention program started in your area or community, we would strongly suggest you write to NFPCA. They are more than willing to give any assistance they can or will be able to direct you to someone who can be of help.

* * *

*As it is the characteristic of great wits to say much in a few words,
so it is of small wits to talk much and say nothing.*

Anon

OPEN BURNING

On August 25, 1977 the new open burning regulations went into effect. The following is that regulation:

16-2.14(1)-S1490 OPEN BURNING RESTRICTIONS (1) Except as specified in subsection (3), no person shall cause, suffer or allow an open outdoor fire unless an air quality permit has been obtained, and FURTHER PROVIDED THAT THE FIRE AUTHORITY FOR THE AREA OF THE BURN SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF INTENT TO BURN GIVING LOCATION, TIME AND MATERIAL TO BE BURNED AND THAT PROPER FIRE SAFETY DIRECTIONS GIVEN BY THE FIRE AUTHORITY BE COMPLIED WITH. Reasonable precautions shall be taken to keep the area of the burn within the confines for which the permit was given. Reasonable measures shall be taken to eliminate smoke when the purpose for which the fire was set has been accomplished. A permit shall be allowed only under the following conditions:

(a) When such fire is set or permission for such fire is given in the performance of the official duty of the responsible fire control officer:

(i) for the purpose of the elimination of a fire hazard which cannot be eliminated by any other means;

(ii) for instruction in methods of fighting fires, provided the material burned shall not be allowed to smolder after the initial burn has been completed.

Facilities to put the fire completely out shall be on hand and used by the responsible fire control officer until all smoldering has ceased. The responsible fire control officer shall not leave the scene of the burn until all smoking debris has been clearly extinguished and no smoking or smoldering occurs.

(b) When such fire is set in the course of an essential agricultural operation in the growing of crops or in the course of accepted forestry practices, provided no public nuisance is created.

(c) When fires are set for a clearing of land for new roads, power lines, subdivisions, dams, and other similar projects and no public nuisance is created.

(d) When materials to be burned originate on an individual's premises, excluding commercial, industrial and institutional establishments, where no provision is available by private hauler providing a public service or a tax supported service for collection of the material to be burned and no public nuisance is created.

(2) A control officer may require that alternate methods to open burning be practiced. The alternate method may be specified in the permit.

(3) An air quality permit is not required under the following conditions:

(a) When small fires are used for outdoor cooking and other recreational purposes and no public nuisance is created.

(b) When salamanders or other devices are used for heating by construction or other workers and no public nuisance is created and provided no tires, or oily rags, or other materials producing dense smoke are burned.

(c) When in a county without a local air pollution control program pursuant to Section 69-3919, R.C.M. 1947, an open burning control officer designated by the county commissioners of any county publicly announces that, on a given day and time approved by the department, open burning will be permitted without an air quality permit. All other provisions of the open burning rule shall remain in effect.

(4) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit an open fire for the purpose of conducting a salvage operation.

(a) Persons conducting salvage operations where cutting torches or other procedures are employed that may cause a fire shall provide adequate fire control facilities at the site.

OPEN BURNING
(Continued)

(5) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the disposal of trade waste by open burning, except that the department may permit such burning in a device or devices equivalent to an air curtain destructor, air swift pit incinerator or a similar device which can be demonstrated to emit smoke not darker than one Ringelmann or of equivalent opacity. The operator of such devices or system must show adequate knowledge of the procedure to assure correct starting, operation, and ending of the burn; not create a public nuisance or fire hazard; and must have applied for and received a permit from the department to construct and operate the destructor or pit.

(6) Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent ashes, soot, cinders, dust, or other particulate matter or odors incidental to burning from extending beyond the property line of the person allowed to burn under this rule.

(7) Chicken litter, animal droppings, garbage, dead animals or parts of dead animals, tires, pathogenic wastes, explosives, oil, railroad ties, tarpaper, or toxic wastes shall not be disposed of by open burning.

(8) Reasonable precautions shall be taken to initiate and complete all burning under this rule during periods of good ventilation.

(9) All reasonable measures shall be taken to extinguish any burning under this rule which is creating a public nuisance.

(10) Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prepare and store all material to be burned under this rule in a clean, dry condition. (History: Sec. 69-3909, 69-3913, R.C.M. 1947; Order MAC No. 16-1; Adp. 12/31/72; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, MAC Not. No. 16-2-75; Order MAC No. 16-2-23; Adp. 7/22/77; Eff. 8/26/77; PRIOR p. 16-62.)

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REMINDER

DON'T FORGET TO MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND THE MONTANA FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN DILLON, MONTANA, OCTOBER 5, 6, and 7.

THIS MEETING SHOULD BE VERY INFORMATIVE AND INTERESTING AND WOULD BE WORTH YOUR WHILE TO ATTEND.

* * *

*Real friends are those who, when you have made a fool out of yourself,
don't feel that you have done a permanent job.*

Anon

New challenges confront Montana as we enter the latter part of 1977. We have been provided with the tools and talents for meeting the arson problem; now it is time to use what is available in the most effective way. We propose an activity that will serve as a basis to perform a meaningful attack on arson. The time is right for such an attack. In the fire and police services, in the insurance industry, and in government there is a growing realization that we must stop arson before it turns from a problem into a catastrophe, but it is also realized that such an attack must be founded on a firm information basis.

As a first step to clarifying the needs and the resources available to fill these needs, Attorney General Mike Greely proposed that the Fire Marshal's office establish a three man arson team to provide guidance for arson prevention, detection and prosecution. This proposal was placed on an active status in late August and will be fully operational by year's end. The team concept is designed to give quick response to arson related questions and to respond quickly to an arson fire that is in progress.

The team will also implement a training program to disseminate information to all law enforcement and fire service personnel on a regional basis, so that a more coordinated effort can be utilized resulting in better investigation. The establishment of an arson team in each large community is another method in which to provide an on-the-spot investigation. This concept eliminates many hours of time lost due to travel. The team would consist of one Sheriff's Deputy, one police officer, and one fire officer. Arson is a crime that cannot be handled by one person; it requires the cooperation of many individuals. It must be understood that the investigator is totally unimportant if the emphasis is not placed on the training of the firefighter to determine the cause of the fire. The fire service is the key to arson determination. Through training, we hope more attention will be paid to early identification of the cause of the fire. Once that has happened there should be more careful collection and preservation of evidence to insure good case prosecution. Of all the crimes in the Penal Code, arson is the most difficult to investigate and prosecute and has the lowest clearance rate. It may be said that arson is the only crime known where you have to prove God didn't do it. It is imperative that a thorough investigation be conducted to eliminate the possibility of an accidental fire.

* * *

MONTANA CHAPTER, I.A.A.I. MEETING

On September 15, 1977 the Montana Chapter #26 of the International Association of Arson Investigators (I.A.A.I.) had their bi-annual meeting in Helena. Sneakers at this meeting were Fritz O. Behr, Administrator, Law Enforcement Services Division, and Marc Racicot, Chief of the County Prosecutor Services. Mr. Behr stressed the importance of all departments working together in the arson investigation field and assured the members of full cooperation from the Bureaus in his Department. Mr. Racicot explained the newly developed County Prosecutor Services Division that was established to assist County Attorneys with major or difficult cases with a minimal charge to the county requesting this aid.

Our State Fire Marshal Bill Penttila spoke to the group on the I.A.A.I. meeting that was held in Lansing, Michigan and advised the assembly that the Directors are working with the F.B.I. to list arson as a Class I crime in the nation. This is a result of better or more accurate fire incident reports being submitted to the State Fire Marshal Bureaus in many states.

RECALL OF SMOKE DETECTORS CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Aug. 1) -- BRK Electronics, in cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), today issued a second notice of the recall of all BRK SS749 series smoke detectors manufactured before September 26, 1975. The first notice of this recall was issued January 25, 1977, but between 85-90,000 of these smoke detectors have not been located.

The recall was begun voluntarily by BRK when the company discovered that incorrectly-rated resistors were used in the SS749 series smoke detectors produced from March 1974 to September 26, 1975.

The units subject to this recall are 110 volt AC-powered detectors which sold for a suggested retail price of \$39.95. No battery-powered detectors are involved. Some models were manufactured with ordinary power cords (line cord) which plug into wall outlets, others have pigtail heads (hard wire) for installation directly into electric wiring. The detectors were marketed by BRK, American Machine & Foundry (AMF), I-T-E Imperial Corporation (I-T-E) and Sears, Roebuck & Company (Sears). They have the following model numbers:

BRK	SS749AC	(hard wire)
	SS749ACS	(hard wire)
	SS749L	(line cord)
	SS749SL	(line cord)
AMF	2000AC	(hard wire)
	2000ACL	(line cord)
I-T-E	IT01-AC	(hard wire)
Sears	9-57049	(hard wire)
	9-57047	(line cord)
	9-57048	(line cord)

Anyone who has one of the Sears units affected by this recall should contact the nearest Sears store, which will arrange for inspection and free replacement of the unit containing the defect.

People who believe they have any of the other detectors under recall should contact BRK to obtain a fact sheet, which gives very specific criteria for identifying potentially defective units, as well as replacement instructions.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting BRK Electronics, 780 McClure Avenue, Aurora, Illinois 60507, Attention: Dennis William Clair, Project 749 Director; or by calling (312) 898-9040 collect and asking for the Project 749 Department.

The Fire Marshal Bureau asks that each fire department make this information available to the members of their respective communities.

ANOTHER RECALL OF SMOKE ALARMS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D.C. (July 29) -- Master Lock Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), today announced a voluntary recall of approximately 32,000 "Master" number 2551 battery-operated smoke alarms and number 2553 dual-powered smoke alarms made late in 1975 and during part of 1976.

The recalled smoke alarms can be identified by the following range of serial numbers: 1 to 10,000; 17,735 to 20,000; and 2,000,001 to 2,020,000. The serial number is located on the back cover of the smoke alarm under the mounting bracket.

Consumers who own a "Master" smoke alarm with a serial number that falls within the range of the serial numbers listed above are asked to write: Master Lock Company, 2600 North 32nd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210, Attention: Department #16, including their name, address, telephone and serial number of the alarm.

The company will promptly send the consumer a form detailing full return instructions. The units will either be replaced or corrected, depending on the problem, without cost to the consumer.

Consumers who require additional information should write to the company. Information on this recall is available by calling the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission toll-free Hotline 800/638-2666.

* * *

ARSON SCHEME USED BY POOR FAMILY

The following article was taken from the Fire Control Digest:

WELFARE INSPECTOR GENERAL CITES ARSON SCHEME USED BY POOR FAMILY TO MILK MONEY FROM STATE

New York's acting welfare inspector general has released a report listing the alleged profits one family as realized as part of an arson-for-money scheme. And he says the family is not the only one.

The unidentified Brooklyn family has received \$250,000 in welfare benefits since 1969, the report said, including \$40,000 in emergency relocation costs for the 13 times they burned themselves out of their slum apartments.

In some cases, the family was reimbursed for furniture and clothing supposedly lost in fires, but which apparently had been removed from their home before the fires were set, the report said.

State Comptroller Arthur Levitt released the report following an investigation by Ralph Cipriani, acting welfare inspector general.

The report charged that the fire department had filed investigative reports for only about half the 13 fires, although the family members were well known as arson suspects. The report also accused the city's Human Resources Administration (HRA) of "an unbelievable degree of laxity bordering on dereliction" in its dealings with fire-prone families.